NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1879.

KUBELY'S CRIMES.

More than \$19,000 in Forged Paper Traced to H. Clausen & Sons' Bookkeeper.

THE ATTACK ON THE MINE. CONTRICTOR MALKY'S ACCOUNT OF

THAT EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR. A Story that Reads as if Reported from Newads, but of what Really Occurred Within a Hundred Miles of New York—The Shoot to Kill" Order—As to the Dynamic.

When W. W. Scranton and the seven men from Scranton, Pa., were brought before Jus-tice Fowler in the little Town Hall of Browger's Putnam County, on the evening of Nov. 6, the budge indignation against them was inga high-handed outrage, and the feeling that gave top's statement to Mr. Addis: "You may think this is high-uanded up here, but we are used to such things in Pennsylvania. We do as we pease there." Col. S. Baker argued that the poseding was an armed invasion of the termore, and in the absence of any United States gaphal, the Sherrif should assume the funcson of that official, and lock up Mr. Scranton and his men in the county jail at Carmel, as foragn invaders, rioters, and suspicious persons merally, dangerous to the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth. Constable Day wanted to else their guns and lock them up in the Town Hall as improper implements to be in the hands of lawiess and reckless persons as these had demonstrated themselves. But Mr. Scranton's men declared that the guns were their private property. The accused persons waived examission and gave ball to appear before the

property. The accused persons waived examination and gave bail to appear before the Grand Jury.

Nawithstanding the facts that Mr. Scranton and his men were arrested on a charge of riot, and Messrs. Canfield and Maley on charges of respass and assault with intent to till, there appears no probability of the pressing of any of the criminal proceedings. The Grand Jury halled to indict anybody concerned in the affair, and the only proceeding still on the facts is an adjourned examination of the contracts on a charge of assault with intent to till, which it is understood will not be pressed, sine Grand Jury refused to indict on the same therefore a contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore new lying at the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore new lying at the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore new lying at the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore new lying at the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore new lying at the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore from the old pit in the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore from the old pit and 50,000 at least, from the new mine, on which our contract covers the taking out yet of 30 000 tons of ore from the old pit and 50,000 at least, from the new mine, on which and the other profits would have been large, so, of course. We will bring suit for damages. We will be sat, from the new mine, on which and the other profits would have been large, so, of course. We will bring suit for damages. We will be sat, from the new mine, on which the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and of any of the chart of the Pulman County will be sat, from the new mine, on which the bottom of th

carrie. Civil proceedings will, however, be semmenced at once by Messrs, Canfield 1 Maley to recover damages to a large mount from the Lackawanna Coal and Iron to, because of that corporation preventing semicarying out the contract which they can existed. In this connection it is of interest to how that the mine which has been the scene of a this trouble and is to be the basis of so much meation hereafter, in all probability, is the flay Foster magnetic from ore mine, the former where of which claimed \$2,000,000 from the roof New York as prespective damages for the probability of the lay of New York as prespective damages for the probability of the mine from the great new Croton reservoir, such floods part of the mine property. As it is now calmed, there has been no such damaging percolation. The ore is at a depth of \$20.000,000 and excellent rock roof, so that the mine is an unusually dry cre. It is also a very valuable one, as it yields a fine quality of ore suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company in purchasing it for less than \$300,000, on or about the lat of July last, is considered to have made a very excellent bargain. When the New York Belling and Packing Company, of which Mr. John H. Cheever was President, Males, the Tilly roster Mine Company, of which Mr. John H. Cheever was President, Males, the Tilly roster Mine Company, of which he was also President, also went by the board. As far bark as August, 1878, Mr. Frederick Canfield, who was a civil engineer in the employ of the Tilly Foster Iron Mine Company, formed a partnership with Thomas Maley, an experienced miner in bases County, New Jersey, and they together took a contract tor operating the anine. That contract was in operation, as they claim, when the saie of the mine to the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company was effected. Mr. Maley narrated, yesterday to a SUN reporter the subsequent proceedings, as follows:

"On the Sist of October last, about 9 o'clock in the evening we settled with and got the wo

a he-said if I would turn the work over to in they would settle with us, paying us all thought they ought to or would set-by arbitration or by suit, though preferred arbitration. I suppose he for he no doubt thought he could dd, for he no doubt thought he could st arbitrators to give what judgment lewanted. I refused to go out on mere promises of so intellinte a nature unless I was legally expelled. He said: I haven't got time for hat, I will take a year to get you out by legal process, and we want our work, and are bound to have it. If you don't leave, we will force you out. I promised to find out from counse, what I should do, and did so. The advice given me was that I should hold he work until they settled with me. That advice I received on Thursday, the 6th hat, here in Brewster's, and white I was stell noticed the arrival of this gains of sustences characters, and their starting off in the limit of the mine in company with Mr. Stanton. I mistrusted that there was functing wrong, and notified Sheriff dd Doane and two constables. John hay and Levi Shore, asking them to courted the mine and see that peace was lept. They consented to do so, and went out with me. The stranters got there before we did. When we arrived we found that they had thrown off the overcoats they wore when I aw town, and not approach to the mine and see that peace was kept. of the overcoars they wors when I saw them in town, and noneaved in a uniform of buse suits, with Inticue caps. I went into the superintendent's office, and Mr. Scranton asked me. What's the news from New York? referring to my legal advice us to what I should do. I tokt him I was

lightly with a bayonet because the did not move set enough. He said it burt him more the eaxt day than at the time. After they had leared the men all out of the pit, and sat some of their own men down bay went down the single and ordered the men at work there, all of whom

left quietly. There was no use in bare-handed men fighting against soldiers armed with rifles.

left quietly. There was no use in bare-handed men fighting against soldiers armed with rifles. We had to give up.

"While they were advancing to the ladder to go down the pit. Constable Day stepped up and told them they had no business there; that they were assuming duties that belonged by law to his office, trampling on his rights and perpetrating an outrage on the State by their coming over here as an armed force from another State to do what we were perfectly capable of doing here in an orderly and peaceful manner by discovered to the Manner by discovered the state of the manner by discovered the state of the state of

paid.

We have 12,000 tons of ore now lying at the bottom of the shaft ready to deliver, and

piense."

The seven men who were with Mr. Scranton wore the uniforms of the famous Coal and Iron Police, who took such a prominent part in the suppression of the Molty Maguires in Pennsylvania. They were indicted with Mr. Scranton for having ilred on a company of people in the streets of Scranton during the railrend riots of 1877. Their names are Carl W. McKinney, Richard Heffeifluger, George O. Kell, Frank Had, Charles White, John Stanton, and John Highfield.

Mr. Hamilton Wallis, counsel for the L. C. and I. Co. says: "The contractors had no right of possession, but had a contract to take out are and if we did not allow them to fulfil that contract we are liable for damages if they can prove them; but when we ordered them off our property and they did not are them off our property and they did not are to jeet them by force, and we had a right to eject them by force, and we had a right to employ such force as was convenient for us. It makes no odds where the men came from. They were simply the legally permitted force of the property owner, doing the legally proper work of ejecting a trespasser. That's all there is about it."

MARK TWAIN ON BABIES. His Serious Talk to the Soldiers of the Army

of the Tennessee. CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- Mark Twain's remarks

at the banquet of the Army of the Tennessee tonight were in response to the following toast: The Babies: As they confort us in our sorrows, let us not lorget them in our restivities. Now, that's something like. We haven't all

had the good fortune to be ladies; we haven't all been generals, or poets, or statesmen; but stand on common ground-for we've all been babies. It is a shame that for a thousand years the world's banquets have utterly ignored the baby—as if he didn't amount to anything! If you, gentlemen, will stop and think a minuteif you will go back fifty or a hundred years, to your early married life, and recontemplate your first baby, you will remember that he amounted to a good deal—and even something over.

You soldiers all know that when that little sllow arrived at family headquarters you had to hand in your resignation. He took entire command. You became his lackey, his mere bodyguard; and you had to stand around, too. He was not a commander who made allowances for time, distance, weather, or anything else; you had to execute his order whether it was possible or not. And there was only one form of marchine in his manual of theties, and that was the double-quick. He troated you with every sort of insolence and disrespect, and the bravest of you didn't dare to say a word. You could face the death storm of Donelson and Vicksburg, and give back blow for blow; but when he canved your whiskers, and pulled your hair, and twisted your nose, you had to take it. When the thunders of war were sounding in your cars, you set your faces toward the batteries and, advanced with steady tread; but when he turned on the terrors of his war-woody you advanced in—the other direction, and mighty glad of the chance, too. When he called for soothing syrug, did you venture to throw out any side remarks about certain services being unbecoming au officer and a gentuman? Not you got up and got it! If he ordered his pan bottle, and if wasn't warm, did you take back? Not you; you went to work and warmed it. You even descended so far in your mental office as to take a suck at that warm, insipid stuff yourself to see if it was right!—three northwater fo one of milk, a touch of sugar to modify the soile, and a drop of perpermint to kill those immertal hiceoughs. I can taste that stuff your wental hiceoughs. I can taste that stuff your set up to the promoting are whiteering up and down the room in your 'modern the promoting of the sugar to modify the soile, and a drop of perpermint to kill those immertal hiceoughs. I can taste that stuff you went along? Sentimental young fells still took stock in that beautiful oid saying that when the baby smiles in his sleep it is because the angels are whiteering up and down the room in your 'modern the transport of the market that nothing suited him like exercise the name of the proposed to figh to hand in your resignation. He took entire command. You became his lackey, his mere bodyguard; and you had to stand around, too.

Among the three or four million cradles now rocking in the land are some which this nation would preserve for ages as secred things if we could know which ones they are. For in one of these cradles the unconscious Farragut of the future is at this moment tending. Think of it and patting in a word of dead carnest, unartequated, but perfectly justilable, profacily over it took in another the future renowned astronomer is blinking at the shining Milky Way, with but a languid interest, poor little chap, and wondering what has become of that other one they call the wet nurse; in another, the future great historian is lying, and doubtless he will continue to be till his cartify mission is ended; in another, the future President is busying himself with no profounder problem of State than what the mischief has become of his hair so early, and in a mighty array of other cradles there are now some 60,000 future offices sockers getting ready to furnish him occasion to grapple with that same old problem a second time! And in still one more cradle, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious commander in chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeurs and responsibilities as to be giving his whole strategic mind, at this moment, to trying to find out seene way to get his own bit toe into his mouth—an achievement, which incenting no disrespect the illustrious guest of this even-

WONDERS IN THE HEAVENS.

THE SECOND LECTURE OF PROF. BICH-ARD A. PROCTOR'S COURSE.

Predicting a Brilliant Display of Meteors on Thanksgiving Night-The Moon Not a Sub-ject of the Earth-The Stars' Distances.

The title of Prof. Richard A. Proctor's seclecture of the course. The only thing that he would like to say in unfolding the wonders of the universe before his auditors.

mensions of the solar system is to imagine the

observations, and after much thought be arrived at the conclusion that such a building as the Great Pyramid would be precisely what he sibuld want.

Views representing the comparative size of the sun and the various planets were passed rapidly across the series, and the spectators were asked to observe how very much some of the spots that it requires a telescope to show on the sun exceed the earth in size.

The lecturer then proceeded to show that, while the whole solar system is the domain of the sun, ruled by him, there are smaller domains within this great system which are ruled by the planets. The earth, for instance, has a comain within which see rules surreine. The boundary of this domain is the place where the attractive power of the rath exactly balances that of the sun. This place is 150,000 miles from the carth; so that the diameter of the earth shomain is about 200,000 miles. From this results a curious fact. It seems that the mean, which we have been accustomed to regard as a subject of the earth; is remity an independent planet, since it has entirely outside the limits of the earth's domain. So we cannot claim that the moon belongs to us, for she is clearly beyond the parisanction of our globe. This is not the carth's domain. So we cannot claim that the moon belongs to us, for she is clearly beyond the parisanction of our globe. This is not the carth's domain. So we cannot claim that the moons belongs to diameter and as the eight moons all the far within that distance, he keeps them well in hand. So all the planets the keeps them well in hand. So all the planets in keeps them well in hand. So all the planets for the earth and her moon owes allegance not to the earth and her moon owes allegance not to the earth and her moon owes allegance. Prof. Proctor next spake of the meteor's stones that fall upon the earth had their cripin not the hearth but to the sun himself. She is not the inferior but the peer of the earth.

Prof. Proctor next spake of the meteor systems. He said that he had recently been led to morp the ordinate that he had recently been led to morp the ordinate that he had recently been led to morp the ordinate that some of the meteoric stones that fall men the sarth had their origin in the earth isself, in the youthful volcanic perfod of her existence ages ago. Since then they have swing in orbits around the san, and, as the earth's orbit crosses theirs it happens that at times some of them are called by her attraction, and so they coase their wanderings, and full orest on the boson of their mather. On the night of Nov. 27, the beturer said, we may expect to see a "bliant display of nieteors radiating from a point rear the star Gamma, in the right fost of the constellation Andromela, which its now hearly overhead at about 10 o'clock at night, it has been ascertained that meteors follow in flocks in the track of comets. In 1846 like a concerns was observed to split in two. The two parts each had a head and a tail, and they rushed on side by side, now one appearing the brighter and now the other, until they disoppeared. At their return in 1852, they were ret keeping up their swift race, but they had very much shanged in 10 mm. In 1859 their perihelion passage was loo near the sun to permit them to be observed. In 1865, when they should have been seen again, they could not be found. They were falso missed in 1871. But it had occurred to Alexander Herschel and to Frot. Proctor that at the time when the earth meeting the fragments of the missing comets that he degraphed to an observer statemed in the southern homosphere.

Biela touched the earth meeting the fragments of the missing owners that be earth and disappeared in the opposite quarter. The isstronomer looked in the direction indicated, and saw a patch of light, like a comile of little stars, moving out of the earth, but it missed so close that the say, I may not appear h

Henry Clausen & Sons, brewers, of 309 THE RICH BRETHREN? East Forty-seventh street, were given notice, on

the 3d of November, that a note of theirs for 1900 was payable at the German Exchange Bank on Nov. 14. The firm said they had is-sued no such note, and pronounced it a forgery. ond lecture in Chickering Hall last night was
"The Immensity of Space." In opening he
said that he feared he would have to deal too
much with dry detail in explaining this subject,
ter, brokers, of 72 Wall street, two notes. but the complete attention that he received from the large audience, and the hearty applause that greeted his eloquent descriptions, showed the formula of the complete attention that he received one for \$2,300, and the other for \$1,200, tending to schism. In yesterday's proceedings both on Henry Clausen & Sons, and dated Nov. 1, and payable in three months. that his words were by no means dry in the ears of his hearers. The lecture was delivered note heads of "Henry Clausen & Sons," and with much greater apparent freedom of man-ner and warmth of expression than the opening of "Henry Clausen & Sons, Brewers." The bank was suspicious, and at once notified the Prof. Proctor seems to regret when he is speaking is that time will not allow him to say all that

Clausen, Jr., called at the bank. He pronounced the notes forgeries, and said the firm used no such note heads or hand stamps. He recog-The lecturer suggested on the start that a very convenient way of fixing the relative diconjunction with the bank, he at once out de-

Daly, Hetser, Schnefer, Garnier, Sexton, and

The aspirants for honors in the games of billiards played in Tammany Hall yesterday were Messrs. Daly, Heiser, Schnefer, Garnier, Sexton, and Rudolphe. The first two began their game in the afternoon. Heiser winning the lead, choosing the white ball, counting from the spot, and making the little run of 4. He left the balls in good position for Daly, who scored 23, and then missed. Heiser followed with 18 neatty grathered points, and then played poorly for several innings, missing three times in four innings, and neating only seven points in the four innings, and neating only seven points in the four innings, and neating only seven points in the four innings. Daly meanwhile added to his score by runs of 12, 21, and 15, and at the end of the sixth finning was 80 to the Boston boy's 29. Then the young man from Boston coaxed the balls into position in the left-sund rail, and nursing them with consummate tenderness, coaxed them to yield him 61 before they reached the balk line. Then he was forced to scatter them, and by round-the-table shots added 14 more to his string, making his run 75 and his score 104. After this misses and small scores were the rule. A handsome sevencushion shot by Daly broke the monotony that followed the good run of Heiser. Both men played very slowly, spending more time in chaking cues than in making shots. Daly broaved the other of the two, and by runs of 22 and 40 passed Heiser, whose game was marked by many unpardonable misses. In his sixteenth innings Daly added 55 to his score by judicious sursing, in which he made some very skillul kiss shots that won applause. In his twenty-first innings hegot the balls on the lower rail, and there he kent them despite the corner until he mode 48 and game.

The scores were: Helser-1, 18, 0, 7, 0, 0, 75, 0, 0, 11, 0, 0, 10, 19, 0, 9, 1, 1, 4, 0, 13, 12-total, 184, Daly-223, 84, 112, 21, 15, 0, 0, 9, 0, 5, 7, 5, 22, 40, 56, 0, 0, 0, 7, 21, 48-300. Winner's average, 137-11; loser's average, 84-11.

The seventh game in the evening was between fluciophe and Sexton, Rudolphe wen'the least and got a cipher. Sexton made his first 2 in his fourth inning, and followed it up to the sixth inning by a run of 41. Rudolphe played badly until the ninth inning, when he made 12 good carroms, plaining him 26 to the sexton heads a the spot, and making the little run of 4. He left the balls in good position for Dair, who

in his fourth inning, and followed it up to the sixth inning by a run of 41. Rudolphe played badly until the ninth inning, when he made 12 good carroons, biasing him 26 to his optoment's 45. In the eleventh inning Rudolphe played badly until the ninth inning Rudolphe put 51 to his score by easy manipulations, and Sexton followed with 53 by skilful round-the-table shelp. A six-cushion in the twenty-first naming won appliance for Rudolphe, Soxion executed a near kiss in the twenty-eighth inning, and continued clicking the balls until he had counted eighteen. Rudolphe made a spart of twenty-flye by delicate playing in the thirty-first inning. Both players pulled up slowly in the next four innings, and in the thirty-first inning. Both players pulled up slowly in the next four innings, and in the thirty-first inning. Sexton terminated the bartlewith a run of eight.

Following is the score; Sexton—0, 0, 2, 0, 241, 2, 0, 0, 12, 53, 19, 22, 3, 3, 0, 2, 7, 2, 0, 2, 3, 9, 33, 0, 0, 21, 18, 13, 13, 5, 2, 0, 1, 4, 8–360. Rudolphe—0, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 12, 5, 51, 33, 7, 0, 0, 11, 0, 0, 12, 0, 3, 0, 0, 5, 36, 9, 0, 9, 4, 13, 25, 2, 1, 5, 2, 7–257.

The winner's average was 88, and Rudolphe's 75-36. Time of game, 155.

In the eighth game, played between Schaefer and Garner, the former started off, and before lacgod through had mode sighty-four by gentler and mursing draws, and several long distance currous, two of which were particularly good. Garnier could get only two, and had to watch Schaefer while he added Iwenty-two to his score, putting tilm one hundred aboad. In the eleventh inning the young Chicagoan again distinguished himself by a long runninging the balls tenderly along the right rail units in got 40, and then working them over to the other side, up to the lower left corner, and back to the right content of the lower left corner, and the other side, up to the lower left corner, and then of the good and then working them over to the other side, up to the lower left corner, and then of the good and then working th

Following is the score:
Following is the score:
Sedua-for-84, 22, 0, 19, 10, 47, 13, 3, 0, 55, 44, 2
-300. Garnier-2, 0, 4, 0, 0, 33, 0, 1, 1, 8, 4, 5-59.
Schnefer's average-23 1-13. Garnier's average-411-12. Time of game, 49 minutes.

Dr. Bull's Cough Sprint is a certain and safe remedy

TESTIMONY FOR DR. OSMUN. DID HE STIR UP THE POOR AGAINST

Moving for the Striking Out of Several of the Counts Against Him-Witnesses Closely Questioned-Some Conversations Repeated.

The offences which, it is charged, Dr. S. R. Osmun has committed against the Methodist Church in Morristown, N. J., run through twenty-six counts. They relate mainly to angry and unchristian words, or to words and actions sinstical law that appeared to be strongly in his favor, turned to the audience, many of whom are strongly in Dr. Osmun's favor, and said: Brethren, I warn you that if, after this trial

is over, any of you attend these outside meetings within my jurisdiction without my consent, I shall prefer charges against you. I shall also do the same in the case of the Newark brethren if they leave Newark and come to Morristown to attend meetings held in opposition to this church,"

Testimony was introduced to show that

Charles J. Cook had once said that Dr. Osmun

see the control of th

said that this was highly irregular, highly inflammatory, and then he turned out the
lights."

What! with all the people in the room?"
asked Mr. Allen.

Yes, sir; Dr. Bowman was highly excited
and a good dead enraged. Dr. Osmun did not
stand on the seat. He stood on the floor."

Mr. Pierson said that he never heard Dr.
Osmun while in the Delaware, Lackawanna and
Western Railroad Christian Association meetings utter a word against Dr. Bowman or the
church. Mr. Ransom, the lawyer for the church,
sought to test the witness's memory. Mr.
Pierson told him that at the first class meeting
above referred to Dr. Osmun began the usual
way by the reading of the Bible. He read from
the sixth chapter of Luke, beginning with the
words: "Hieseed are the poor." Next he read
the second chapter of James, stopping with a
verse that began with the word." Hearken!"

"Beneat his comments on these passages."

"Repeat his comments on these passages," said Mr. Ransom, caimly leaning back in his "Repeat his comments on these passages," said Mr. Ransom, caimly leaning back in his chair,

"Well, he said that this meeting had been called poor and litterate," said Mr. Pierson.

"and yet for this he thanked God, because the libid had made provision for them. It was at this point that he read the verses from Luke, beginning 'Blessed are the poor.'"

"How is a." Interrupted Mr. Ranson, "you can be so sure Dr. Osmun did not utter the words attributed to him by Dr. Bowman?"

"Because such remarks would be so entirely foreign to the meeting that I would have noticed them," replied Mr. Pierson.

"Then you think the pastor said what was unitue?" asked Mr. Ransom,

"I think Dr. Bowman has been very much mistaken sir."

Mrs. Samuel Beach, who said she had been a member of the church for nine years, testified that at the close of the dispute between the pastor and Dr. Osmun, in the lecture foom Dr. Bowman, referring to the word "eavestropper," said: "Repeat that again, will you?" Dr. Osmun replied: "I don't think I will." This drew from the pastor the expressions: "You'd better not. I dare you to."

Louis Davis was called, but was not allowed to testify. Nevertheless, in the legal decision, Mr. Allen explained that the purport of Mr. Davis's testimony would have been that the Rev. Dr. Bartine had told him, after having left the witness stand, that he did not really believe Dr. Osmun meant to strike him when he shook his list in his face in front of the Post Offler, Dr. Bartine had testified that he regarded the shaking of the left as a menace.

The case was adjourned until next Thursday.

James R. Austin, Boston Agent of the New

York Life, in Custody. James R. Austin, formerly the Boston agent of the New York Life Insurance

Company, was taken into custody last evening as he was quitting the Park Theatre, by Detectives Price and Schmittberger of the Thirtieth street police. The detectives had Theatre, and waited outside for him. He was conducted to the station house, and it was explained to Sergeant Westervelt that Mr. Austin plained to Sergeant Westervolt that Mr. Austin owed the company \$10,000 at the time to quitted Boston for Europe with a female companion, and that in the two months said to have elapsed since his return the officers of the dompany had been madic to fled him. The detectives were unable to say whether there was any criminal charge or warrant against Mr. Austin or not, but understood that the \$10,000 had been made up understood that the \$10,000 had been mide up to the insurance company by Mr. Austin's bomismen. He was therefore, accommodated with a seat in the back room while the detectives scoured the city in the search of information. The officers of the company were applied to and a visit made to Polices Headquarters to try to find out whether or not a warrant had been issued. Whatever result they obtained was carefully concaled by the police, and they were equally reticent in regard to the arrest or detention. They would not even disclose the name of the person or the nature of the information that instigated the steps already taken. At a late bour last night Mr. Austin still sat in the back room, and, like the police, he had nothing to room, and, like the police, he had nothing to

Costumes worn when exptured from the Utes. Hus-trated in Frank from a Base of Responder, 1,300.—Ada

TAMMANY TROUBLES.

Defeated Candidates Accusing their Breth. ren of Selling them Out.

Several Tammany candidates who were defeated at the recent election made charges of treachery against certain Tammany District leaders, at a meeting of the Committee on Organization on the day after the election. A weekly newspaper printed on the following Sunday an attack on Coroner Henry Woltman and Alderman Patrick Keenan, in which they were accused of selling out Col. William R. Roberts, Tammany nomines for Sheriff, to benefit themselves. At yesterday's meeting of benefit themselves. At yesterday's meeting of the Committee on Organization, Coroner Woltman asked Col. Roberts whether he instigated both, the meeting would have come to an into make any charges against Alderman
Keenan and himself. Col. Roberts replied that
the newspaper article was not written at his suggestion. He did, however, charge at last week's
meeting that he was sold out in the Twelfth
Assembly District but he wentlessed no sweet as the first own points or stop the necarry their own points or stop the necarry their own points or stop the necarry their own points or stop the newith a tenneity worthy of a better causa.
The time of the meeting was fixed at 8 A. M. the newspaper attack, and whether he wished Assembly District, but he mentioned no names. Hanlan and his backers. Ward and Douglass, Assembly District, but he mentioned no names.

"Had I been in possession of the figures of the election last week," he said, "I should have made my accusations more direct," Then, addressing Coroner Woltman, he continued: "I have understood that you were in charge of the Twelith Assembly District on election day. Whether that he so or not I say.

plain the approaching movement of the British Channel squadron to Turkish waters. At a re-Channel squadron to Turkish waters. At a recent interview the Sultan told Minister Layard
that his ministers had submitted to him a proposition for the immediate introduction of reforms in the administration of Turkish affairs,
but his authority over his subjects would
suffer if he appeared to not under pressure
from the British Government. Minister Layard promised to communicate the declaration
of the Sultan to Lord Sulsbury. Under these
circumstances the order to Admiral Hornby to
sail ensuward is declared at the Porte to be inexcellently.

London, Nov. 18.—A Cabinet council was held

Exonomics. Nov. 13.—A Cabinet council was held to stay, which lasted two hours. All the members were present except Viscount Sandon. Trested not the Board of Trade. After the conclusion of the council Missieurs Pacha and Count von Munister, the Turkish and German Count von Munister, the Turkish and Count von Munister, the Turkish and Count von Turkish a

Russin for guilling the support of Italy. It is retroscented that Gen. Ignatical will be appointed Ambassador to Rome.

THE ALIZONA'S PASSENGERS.

Some of them Seat to Logiand Testerday—Hospitatity in St. Johns.

ST. Johns, N. F. Nov. 13.—The first detachment of the Arizona's salcon passengers embarked at 5 P. M. to-day on board the steam-ship Caspian of the Alian line. There were thirty-four adults and three chidren in the party. When the Caspian arrived in portishe was greated with cheers by the passengers in the Arizona. There was no response from the passengers by the passengers in the Arizona. There was no formal leave taking, but warm wishes were expressed that has a consubsided. There was no formal leave taking, but warm wishes were expressed to the salety of the departing fravellers. Since the since of the collection of the salety of the departing fravellers. Since the salety of the departing fravellers, street in the Arizona the passengers have the arrival of the Arizona the passengers have for the salety of the departing fravellers. Since the salety of the departing fravellers, street in the Arizona the passengers have a part of the citizens of St. Johns, Invitation to several of the British passengers have a part of the citizens of St. Johns, Invitation to several of the British passengers have a part of the citizens of St. Johns, Invitation to several of the British passengers have a part of the citizens of St. Johns, Invitation to several of the British passengers have been several of the British passengers have been several of the British passengers and private the several of the British passengers have been several of the British passengers have been

MEETING OF THE OARSMEN.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY AGREEING TO ROW AT WASHINGTON.

A Three-Hours' Battle of Words Before an Agreement was Henched-A New Prize of 86,000 Offered, to be Paid to the Winner. ROCHESTER, Nov. 13 .- Hanlan and Courtney arrived this afternoon at the Brackett House, and fought a three hours' battle of words of the most exciting character. Had it not been for the fixed determination of Mr. glorious end very soon after it began, for both

Their Father in the City Prison. Mrs. Kate Willen of 431 East Fourteenth street, went to the City Prison, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to see her husband, William Willen, who is a prisoner there. With her were her two children. Allce, aged 7, and Julia, aged 3, and a red white people followed the children. Mrs. Willen had dressed the children in their best to see their father. Allee were a dress of hat, trimmed and tied under her chin with broad crimson ribbon, and red stock-

Ensterly to southerly winds, rising, followed by taking berometer and suguity dodor, partly change weather.